FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1849. [NO. 1695.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

☞ THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday of the December Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year. By order of the Court.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
Nov. 19, 1849. 94-3w

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN, } Trustees.
H. McNEILL,
Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$16 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Whiteville, Columbus County, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court House in Richmond County, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four.—The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Commissioners.
Nov. 13, 1849. 94

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on the 27th December 1849, the vacant LOT, West of the Store of C. T. Haigh & Son, on Hay street.

Also, a vacant LOT on Franklin street, West of the Bank of the State.

Terms, &c. at Sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Nov. 19, 1849. 94ts

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 590 acres of LAND in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun Land.) There are about 150 acres of cleared Land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For Turpentine or Tar there is no superior Land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good up-land as can be found; is deadened ready for clearing. This Land will be sold on accommodating terms. It will be shown, and any further information given, on application to the subscriber.

MALCOM McGREGOR.
Nov. 17, 1849. 94tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale on the premises, on the 18th December next, his PLANTATION, containing 455 acres, lying on both sides of Stewart's Creek, between 8 and 9 miles West of Fayetteville, near the Morganton road. There are about 50 acres cleared and in a state of cultivation; the remainder (being well timbered) is well adapted for the Timber and Turpentine business. There is a good mill site. There is also a dwelling and the usual out-houses; and as regards health and good water, it cannot be surpassed in the county.

Persons wishing to purchase, will find the subscriber on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing the Land.

NEILL DARROCH.
Nov 17, 1849. 94-2w

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25.

NEW CROP RAISINS.

GO WHOLE, Half, and Quarter Boxes, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94-4w

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American Iron, of almost every shape and size. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93-3w

Carriage Springs and Axles.

A GENERAL assortment, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93-3w

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above.

Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

SEED RYE, suitable for sowing, Red Clover, and Herds Grass Seed, for sale.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93-3w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to "The Fayetteville Hotel Company" at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Seven Shares of Stock in said Company, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of Shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.
Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

Ten Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for the apprehension of Allen Bruce, who fled from this County on Tuesday morning, the 6th inst. Said Bruce is about 25 or 30 years of age, slender built, rather dark complexion, very much cross-eyed, and knock-kneed. There is no doubt he is one of the gang who travel over the country, passing counterfeit money, as he has passed spurious bills to several persons in this and adjoining counties. He is supposed to be from Rockingham or Stokes, or some county in that part of the State.

The above reward I will pay on his delivery to the jailer of this county, or any county in the State, so that he may be brought to justice.

EZEKIEL L. PEAVY.
Rockingham, Nov. 10. 93-3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', Children's and Servants' BOOTS and SHOES.

Their stock is very large, and embraces almost every variety of style and quality, and will be sold *Cheap for Cash.*

Also, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Blacking, &c. With a general assortment of Trunks and Window Shades, at very low prices.

Nov. 6, 1849. 92-6w

For Sale on Consignment,

104 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime, large barrels, in good order.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 5, 1849. 92-4w

FARMS FOR SALE.

MRS. PERRY'S Farms for sale. One situated down the River, 1½ miles from the Bridge, containing 70½ Acres; good and numerous buildings on it, fruit trees, two grape arbors, a large quantity of strawberries, &c. The place is very healthy.

The other Farm is up the River, 3 miles from the Bridge; contains 230 Acres, and has good Log buildings.

For these Farms a credit of one, two and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January, they will be rented for the next year.

Also, for sale, 3 horses, 2 waggons, 1 carryall, ploughs, &c. Also, dry cattle, milch cows, hogs, &c. A credit of six months will be given for these. Apply to Mrs. Perry, on the premises.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92-11J

EIGHT HUNDRED Lbs. Candy and Sugar Plums,

OF EVERY KIND. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fruit and Toy Store, by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by E. J. HALE.
October 29, 1849. 91-tf

Fall and Winter 1849.

WE are now receiving our SECOND SUPPLY of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

—ALSO—

6000 pairs Boots and Shoes, well assorted,
50 dozen Fur Hats; fine Wool ditto,
300 Gingham and Silk Umbrellas & Parasols,
300 common Cotton ditto,
Men's and Boys' Caps, a good assortment,
Bonnets and Ribbons, a heavy stock,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Carpetings, Ingrain and Brussels, handsome styles, &c. &c.

Our stock is now one of the largest and most desirable we have ever offered, and well worthy the attention of Country Merchants and others.

Call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-6w

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty,—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds—as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.
October 1, 1849. 87-2m

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,

Sparks's American Biography, 15 volumes.
Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols.
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Scott's Novels, 27 vols. The same, 5 vols.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawkstone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakspeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Tupper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
ANNUALS for 1850—The Poet's Offering—Snow Flake,—Golden Gift—Christmas Blossoms,—Gift of Friendship—Rose of Sharon—Hyacinth.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
November 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. F. MALLETT, M. D.
Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

NOW opening, a great variety of GOODS in my line, which will be sold very cheap, consisting of Fancy Goods and Toys, fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Silver Pencils, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Violin and Guitar Strings, Coral Necklaces, Needles, Canes, Fire Works, &c. Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
Oct 27, 1849. 91-8w

CHEAP Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 23, 1849. 91-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham county, N. C., have now ready for sale and delivery, **20,000** APPLE TREES, and a small lot of PEAR, PEACH, APRICOT, PLUM, NECTARINE, &c., all of the finest kinds cultivated in the United States. One of the Proprietors, with a good assortment of all, will be at Fayetteville during the week of Cumberland County Court, in December. Written orders, previous to that time, should be sent to care of E. J. Hale.

J. & T LINDLEY.
October 18, 1849. 90-tt

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools; &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end New Hotel building.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Fayetteville, N. C.

PERY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, for sudden Colds and Coughs, &c., Fever and Ague, Asthma, Phthisic, pain in Head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic complaints, Bruises and Sores, severe Burns, Canker Biles and Ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, Painter's Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache.

The above medicine is for sale at the Store of TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD, with the Circulars. Should it fail to give satisfaction, when used for any of the above complaints, there will be no charge.

In bottles at 12½, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Brandreth and Wright's Vegetable Pills.
Oct. 22, 1849. 90-2m

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up the business of Farming, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides. The tract of land contains four hundred acres,—about fifty of which are cleared.

It is situated on the South-West side of the Big Swamp, near Centre Bridge, in Robeson County. It lies remarkably well for cultivation, and is as fertile, and has as good range, as any found on the Swamp. There is on it a two story dwelling, with the usual outhouses. The land is well timbered, and is convenient to the Cape Fear, the distance being about four miles, and the road good.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any who may wish to view it.

Terms will be reasonable.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.
Oct. 19, 1849. 90-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1849.

Daniel Cameron, Administrator of John McKenzie, deceased, *versus* Eliza McKenzie, Mary Ann McKenzie, Caroline McKenzie, Duncan McKenzie, William McKenzie, Alexander McKenzie, heirs at law of John McKenzie.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the Court upon the reading of the petition, that Duncan McKenzie, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McKenzie to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1849.

90] J. McLAURIN.

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

NOW RECEIVING,

AT THE FRUIT AND TOY STORE,

GREEN and Black Teas, crushed and powdered Sugar, Nuts, Prunes, Fig Paste, (new article,) Currants, Citron, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ground Cinnamon, Pepper and Ginger, Camphor, Indigo, Starch, Chocolate, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Prunes, Sperm Candles, Sardines, butter and water Crackers, soda and wine Biscuits, chewing and smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Principe and Havana Segars, Farina, common Segars, &c. &c.

W. PRIOR.
Oct 27, 1849. 91-6w

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,

With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market.)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.
Sept 12, 1849. 85-ts

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the first Monday of December next, at Public Auction, at the Court House, that desirable little FARM on the Wilmington road, about the edge of town, formerly known as Cade's. There is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and other Out-houses. It is a desirable residence, and the sale will be positive.

WILLIAM CADE, for
Jas. W. CADE.
October 12, 1849. 89-ts

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c. The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine lot of double and single barrels GUNS; Revolvers; self-cocking and common Pistols; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Nipple Wrenches; Percussion Caps; a great variety of fish hooks and lines, fish poles, reels, dram bottles, floats, gun worms, cleaning rods, dog collars, powder and shot, &c. &c.

For sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

2000 LBS. MOUNTAIN BUTTER, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 19, 1849. 94-3w

POETRY.

THE HOURS.

The Hours are viewless angels,
That still go gliding by,
And bear each moment's record up
To Him who sits on high.

The poison or the nectar,
Our hearts' deep flower-cups yield,
A sample still they gather swift,
And leave us in the field.

And some fly on by pinions
Of gorgeous gold and blue,
And some fly in with drooping wing,
Of sorrow's darker hue.

And as we spend each minute
That God to us hath given,
The deeds are known before His throne—
The tale is told in Heaven.

And we, who walk among them,
As one by one departs,
Think not that they are hovering
Forever round our hearts.

Like summer bees that hover
Around the idle flowers,
They gather every act and thought,
These viewless angel hours.

And still they steal the record,
And bear it far away;
Their mission flight, by day or night,
No magic powers can stay.

So teach me, Heavenly Father!
To spend each flying hour,
That, as they go, they may not show
My heart a poison-flower.

N. Y. Post.

A Second Ulysses.—An old man, of very acute physiognomy, answering to the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought before the police court in Philadelphia. His clothes looked as if they might have been bought second-handed in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more from the rubs of the world than the proprietor himself.

"What business do you follow, Wilmot?"

"Business? None! I'm a traveller."

"A vagabond, perhaps?"

"You are not far wrong—travellers and vagabonds are much the same thing. The difference is, that the *latter* travel without *money*, and the *former* without *brains*."

"Where have you travelled?"

"All over the continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What have you observed?"

"A little to commend, much to censure, and very much to laugh at."

"Umph! and what do you commend?"

"A handsome woman that will stay at home, an eloquent preacher that will preach a short sermon, a good writer that will not write too much, and a fool who has sense enough to hold his tongue."

"What do you censure?"

"A man who marries a girl for her fine dancing, a workingman who believes in the sympathies of professional gentlemen, a youth who studies law or medicine while he has the use of his hands, and people who elect a drunkard or blockhead to office."

"What do you laugh at?"

"I laugh at a man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualities and qualifications do not merit."

"Oh, I perceive you are an utterer of pithy sentences; now, I am about to utter one that will surprise you."

"A pithy sentence from your honor would indeed be a matter of astonishment."

"My sentence is, that you discontinue travelling for the term of thirty days, while you rest and recruit yourself at Moyamensing," (the county prison.)

This retort was a poser, and Mr. Wilmot submitted to the requirements of the "vagrant act," and retired from the hall of justice in company with a sheriff without uttering a syllable.

Tennessee.—Parties in the Tennessee Legislature are exactly equal. The Democrats have *three* majority in one House, the Whigs have *three* in the other; on joint ballot there is a *tie*. Hence, when they go into convention for elections, there is a dead lock, and nobody is elected. They tried to elect a Judge on the 19th ultimo, but gave it up after four ballotings, tie and tie all the time.

The Author of the Railway System.—The following sketch of Thos. Gray, the author of the Railway system, we take from the Painesville Telegraph:

Thomas Gray was born in Leeds, England, about a half a century, or more, ago—and this is all we know of his early history. The Middleton Colliery had a railway for carrying coal to Leeds, a distance of three miles. The cars moved along at the rate of three and a half miles per hour. It was laughed at—not by Gray—but the wise public. Gray saw in his little work something that might be augmented into greatness; and he thought upon the subject, and forthwith became visionary! He talked and wrote upon his project of "A General Iron Railway" until the people declared him insane. He petitioned to Parliament; sought interviews with the Lords and other great men; and thus became the laughing stock of all England. He received nothing but rebuffs wherever he went. All this took place in 1820, or thereabouts.

But he succeeded at last. The railways were laid. The world has been benefited by the madness of Thomas Gray.

Well what became of him, the reader will ask. We do not know; but believe he still lives in Exeter, to which place he removed. Up to 1846 he had been neglected. While thousands have been enriched by the consummation of his brilliant scheme, he remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commission for a living. Howitt, in the People's Journal, a few years ago, gave a somewhat lengthy sketch of his career; thus bringing him into public notice. We have seen nothing in print in relation to him lately. Elliot wrote a great truth in these words:

"How many men who lived to bless mankind,
Have died unthanked."

How many of the railroad projectors, agitators, stockholders, &c., have ever heard of the subject of this brief sketch?

An Argument for Marriage.—Powers, the sculptor, writing to a friend of what people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his own fears when he found himself in this very position; but, he adds with characteristic candor: "To tell the truth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of; and often, when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones. I have now as much work to do as I can execute, unless I can find some more assistance in the *marble*, and I have a prospect of further commissions." The truth here expressed by the gifted sculptor, is like a similar remark we heard not long since, by a gentleman from Boston, who tried matrimony in the very same way, and found afterwards that the loose change in his pocket, which he had before squandered in "foolish notions"—young men's whims, as he called them—was enough to support a prudent wife, who, by well-regulated economy, has proved a fortune in herself, and had saved a snug sum of money for her once careless husband.—"A wife to direct a man towards a proper ambition, and to a general economy," he said, "was like timely succor at sea, to save him from destruction on a perilous voyage."

Poisoned.—Three children were suddenly taken dangerously sick in Richmond, on Sunday week, after partaking of portions of a candied basket of artificial fruit bought at one of the confectionary stores. The vender was entirely ignorant that the candied basket contained any thing dangerous to human life, and, on being told of it, promptly directed their removal from the store, and no more of the remainder to be sold. On subjecting a solution of some fragments of the basket to chemical tests by the chemical professor of the medical college here, (Dr. Maupin,) it was found to contain arsenic in such quantities as to produce all the dangerous symptons of the children. On ascertaining with certainty the poison taken, the appropriate remedies were given to the children, and they have all happily recovered.—These cases present a very grave warning to manufacturers of such things. Indeed no poisonous coloring matter should ever be used in making confectionary; for, if intended for ornament only, children will eat it when broken.

Richmond Enquirer.

Divorce in Connecticut.—A clerical gentleman of Hartford attended the House of Representatives last spring to read prayers, and being politely requested to remain seated near the Speaker during the debate, he found himself the spectator of an *unmarrying* process so alien to his own vocation, and so characteristic of the Legislature of Connecticut, that the result was the following:

IMPROMPTU

Addressed by a Priest to the Legislature of Connecticut.

"For *cut*-ting all *connect*-ions famed
Connect-i-cut is fairly named!
I twain *connect* in one, but you
Cut those whom I *connect* in two.
Each Legislature seems to say,
What you CONNECT-I-CUT away."—*Calendar.*

"Hallo, steward," exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats, after having retired to bed.

"Hallo steward!"

"What massa?"

"Bring me the way-bill."

"What for massa?"

"I want to see if these bed-bugs put down their names for this berth before I did. If not, I want 'em turned out."

Spot on the Sun.—A great spot on the sun has lately been observed, but is fast disappearing. On Saturday last, the diamter of this spot, as measured at the Observatory, at Cambridge, was 51 40 seconds, or 47,000 miles, and six times as large as the Earth's.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subject of the following Correspondence is one the discussion of which we have purposely refrained from editorially, and excluded from this paper in the form of anonymous communications, because we thought we saw that such discussion would rather exasperate than solve the difficulty which surrounds it. These Letters, however, from official persons, upon their representative responsibility, stand upon a different footing, and, at the request of their writers, are entitled to a place in our columns.

Letter from Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, to Mr. Clingman of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1849.

SIR: Being casually informed of your recent arrival in this city, I seize the opportunity of inviting your attention to a subject of high importance to the whole country, and of especial concern to the Southern States of the Confederacy—one of which you have the honor to represent in the councils of the nation. The session of Congress is almost at hand, and indications are abroad, and every moment multiplying, which seem to render it quite probable that the *Wilmot proviso* and the *abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia* will be again brought forward either in the Senate or House of Representatives, and supported by the zealous and unscrupulous advocates of these two mischievous measures with increased violence and confirmed pertinacity. It is most evident to me that the *Union* itself will be put in serious jeopardy by the movements thus menaced, as I hold it to be certain that no State of the South will patiently acquiesce in either of the aggressions alluded to. I regret to perceive that there is an erroneous impression widely prevalent in the North that the South is neither in *earnest* nor *united* in any scheme of opposition and resistance to the insulting encroachments now so fiercely threatened. If this impression is permitted to remain uncorrected until either of the meditated outrages referred to shall have been perpetrated, it is to be feared that it will be too late to save the Republic from consequences too dreadful to be contemplated without a feeling of patriotic solicitude and alarm; whereas it is my firm conviction that, if the sober thinking men of the free States could once ascertain the dangers that demagogues and fanatical agitators are fast bringing upon them and their unoffending brethren of the South, by the advocacy of schemes of injustice and oppression which cannot possibly result in practical benefit to any section or State of the Confederacy, they would rise up, without further delay, and say to the agents of sedition, who have heretofore sported with their credulity and abused their confidence, that the period has at length arrived when they will not longer permit them, in their name, to trample the sacred provisions of the constitution under foot, and embroil the Legislative councils of the nation in unseemly and wicked controversy. Taking this view of the matter, and knowing that you have had an opportunity of conferring freely during the past summer with your fellow-citizens of North Carolina, I venture to lay before you the resolutions recently adopted by the Southern Convention of the State of Mississippi, and call upon you to say whether or not you approve them, and whether they are, in your opinion, approved in the State of North Carolina and the South generally. Being a prominent member of the Whig party, you will doubtless feel authorized to speak, in language too explicit to be misunderstood, as to the probable action of your political associates in the South, should the present sectional contest be pushed to extremities. In the Convention of Mississippi, you will observe, both the two great political parties of the country were equally represented: the resolutions, *unanimously* adopted by that body, may be therefore regarded as declarative of the views and feelings of the whole State. However it may possibly be elsewhere, I can assure you most confidently that the people of Mississippi look upon the slavery question, in its existing aspects, as above party. I am well satisfied that this is the condition of things generally in the South; and I hope that you will feel justified in expressing a concurrent opinion.

I had the honor of addressing a few days since inquiries similar to those now propounded to you to your distinguished colleague, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who proposes, so soon as the physical indisposition with which he is at present afflicted will permit, to declare his views upon the whole subject in a somewhat extended form. I am gratified to know, and to be specially authorized to state, that he fully and warmly approves the proceedings of our Mississippi Convention; as was certainly to be expected from one always ready heretofore, as he has been, to defend the honor and safety of the South against aggressions either actual or meditated, from whatever quarter they might emanate.

I have the honor to be, very cordially and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, H. S. FOOTE.

HON. THOS. L. CLINGMAN.

Reply of Mr. Clingman to Mr. Foote.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1849.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th instant has been received, in which you ask my own views, as well as opinion, as to what will be the course of the South in either of the contingencies referred to. Your position as a representative of one of the States, and the consideration due you personally, merit alike a prompt reply.

Having on former occasions given my views in detail with reference to the whole subject, it is not necessary for me to do so at this time. I proceed, therefore, to give you simply the general results of my reflections.

The Federal Government, because it is the Government of the *United States*, is the trustee and agent for *all* the States and their citizens. Every power, therefore, which it can rightfully exercise, it must of necessity exercise for the benefit of all the parties to it. The territory of the United States being the common property, the Government is bound to administer it as far as practicable for the benefit of all the States as well as their citizens. A difference, however, exists among them in relation to the institution of slavery. When the Constitution was formed twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding. That instrument, though it has clauses expressly inserted for the protection of the rights and interests of slaveholders, contains no provision for the abolition of slavery any where. If the Government, therefore, can properly exercise such a power in any instance, it must be because its duties as a general agent, acting so as to meet the interests and views of its principals, require it. But fifteen of the thirty States of the Union still maintain the institution of slavery. It is obvious, therefore, that the Government could not, consistently with its powers as a general agent, exclude the slaveholders as a class from all participation in the enjoyment of the territory of the United States. It is, on the contrary, under solemn obligations to respect the rights of all. It has always heretofore, as I understand its action, shown a sense of this obligation.—When the much-talked of ordinance was adopted, by which the territory north of the Ohio river was made free, all that portion of country south of the river to the Gulf of Mexico was left to be occupied by slaveholders. When slavery was abolished in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, the southern portion, regarded as the most suitable for slaveholders, was left to be so occupied. On the annexation of Texas, when a provision against slavery north of 36° 30′ was incorporated, much the larger and more valuable portion was left still for the use of slaveholders.

But it is now proposed to adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from *all the territory* of the United States.—This would be an entire revolution in the action of the Government—a revolution which could not occur without a total violation of the spirit and essence of the constitution. Since those citizens who do not own slaves are permitted to occupy every part of the territory of the Union, it has been doubted by many whether the Government can rightfully exclude slaveholders from any portion of the common property. But, even if there should be a power to divide the public territory for convenience between the two classes, it is perfectly clear that there can be no right to *exclude one class entirely*. I have heretofore said that I should regard such an exclusion as being *as great a violation of the constitution as the Government could possibly commit*. But even if this action should be viewed simply as an enormous abuse of power, it would be not the less objectionable. The Government has unlimited powers in relation to the establishment of Post offices throughout the Union. If, however, it were to withdraw all the post offices from the slaveholding States on the ground that the citizens of those States were not worthy of the countenance and aid of the Government, we should have as much reason to complain of such action as if it involved a clear infraction of the letter of the constitution.

In a word, if the Government should adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all the territory of the United States, it would in substance and effect *cease to be the Government of the United States*. While the form of the constitution might remain the same, its character would be essentially changed.

Ought the Southern States to acquiesce in this great organic change in our political system? Ought they to remain members of an association which had, in utter disregard of plain constitutional guaranties, degraded them from their position of equality? As history furnishes no record of any people who have prospered after they have forfeited their self respect, by submitting to be degraded to a state of political vassalage, I hold it to be the duty of the Southern States to *resist* this change. That resistance, to be effectual, should be commensurate with the violence of the attack. This they owe to the cause of constitutional liberty, to justice, and to their own honor.

With reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I will simply say that, waiving all controversy in relation to constitutional right, and obligation to the adjoining States, if such an event were to occur at this time, it would not take place in obedience to the wishes of citizens of the District, but would be brought about at the instance of the inhabitants of the States. But these persons have no right to control the local affairs of this District. Should Congress, therefore, thus act at their instigation, it would be guilty of an act of tyranny so insulting and so gross as to justify a withdrawal of confidence from such a governm't.

You ask, in the second place, what I believe likely to be the course of the South, should such a contingency occur? There was but one of the States having any considerable number of slaves in relation to which I had any doubts. From her frontier position, and the powerful influences brought to bear on her, I had some fears as to what might be the action of Kentucky. But I have been gratified beyond expression by the gallant stand which that noble State has recently taken. She has thereby shown that she will not abandon her sisters in the hour of danger, but that she will, if necessary, take the front rank in the struggle for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the white race of the South. The union of both parties in Mississippi is a type of what will occur elsewhere. The Southern States ought to have one feeling on this question, as they can have but one destiny. I have no doubt but that over the entire South there would be a vastly greater unanimity than existed in the *old thirteen slave States* when they decided to resist British aggression. If a few individuals should attempt to take a different course they would be swept away in the general current. Long before the struggle should come to the worst the South would present an unbroken front.

I am not unaware, sir, that in making so brief and concise a statement of my views I incur the risk of misconception and of misrepresentation, but I should feel that I did not appreciate the momentous nature of the subject if I could attach consequence to mere personal considerations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. L. CLINGMAN.

HON. H. S. FOOTE.

P. S. Since the above letter was written, it has been submitted to my Colleague, Mr. Mangum, and he concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day, and entertains the opinion that the Federal Government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery either in the States or the Territories, and that all precedents, whether legislative or judicial, because adopted without due consideration, are not obligatory. T. L. C.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

The following is an extract from a letter written to his wife by a New Yorker, now working in the mines of California. The letter bears date August 26, 1849:

"There was a gold mine discovered here (what is called Murphy's Diggins) one week to day; it is evidently the work of ancient times—210 feet deep, situated on the summit of a very high mountain. It has made a great excitement here, as it was several days before preparation could be made to descend to the bottom. There was found in it the bones of a human being, also an altar for worship, and some other evidences of human labor. From present indications it is doubtful whether it will pay to be worked, as it is mostly all rock, and will require a great outlay for tools and machinery to work it.

This discovery if properly pursued by competent observers, may prove of the highest historical importance. It will establish the fact that the mineral wealth of that region has been known to preceding generations, and the relics which have survived may enlighten us as to the nationality of the people who first pierced this mountain two hundred and ten feet, and will doubtless suggest an inquiry into the reasons for abandoning the pursuit of gold in a country in which it seems to abound, and where its discoverers had found encouragement to make such extensive excavations in former times.

[*N. Y. Post.*

California Gold.—We learn from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, that *three million seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars* of California gold had been received at the U. S. Mint, in that city, up to the 17th inst.

Public Service in California.—Some idea of the way things are done in California may be gained from the pay of the officers of the California Convention, which we have published, the Secretary getting $28 per day and minor officers in proportion.

A letter published by the Philadelphia American says:

"Dr. Semple, *who is seven feet high*, is President of the Convention now engaged in framing a State Constitution. We shall save you all trouble on the question of slavery, and make a rush upon you with two Senators and two members of Congress."

Many persons who lived in Oregon and who had left their farms, after working in the mines for some time were taken sick and glad to get back home on any terms. It is astonishing what confidence exists among the merchants, and the extent of the credit system. An utter stranger may come in, without a cent, and ask a merchant for credit, who never refuses, but merely upon the man's word of honor gives him goods, provisions, &c., sends him, by his ox teams, out to the mines, and patiently waits for a settling day, which is sure to come. A merchant, who said he had credited several in this way, was only disappointed in one instance, and then the man was never heard of, and it was supposed he had died.

A Dutchman, who had cleared a few acres of ground about eight miles from the city of Sacramento, has made a large fortune by raising vegetables. He sells melons at $2 to $4 apiece, potatoes at $32 per 100 pounds, and every thing else in proportion.

Of all the fruitful sources of industry which flourish now in San Francisco, that of gambling exhibits the rankest luxuriance. Faro, monte and roulette, nightly invite the curious and thoughtless, in brilliantly lighted saloons. On the tables are heaps of gold, amounting from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. In one instance, as our informant assures us, $30,000 was staked and won on a single card! Small pieces of brown paper, folded up—representing rouleaux—marked, and containing from one to two hundred dollars in gold dust, are staked and bet, or paid, without the croupier's ever examining the contents of the papers.

The California Emigration.—A list of the vessels which have sailed from the Atlantic States for California from the 1st of October to the 10th instant, as prepared by the Boston Journal, furnishes ample evidence that the gold excitement has by no means subsided. This list comprises 25 ships, 20 barques, 24 brigs, and 23 schooners—making a grand total of ninety-two vessels that have sailed from the States for the gold region in a little more than a month. Except four of them, which sailed from New Orleans, all took their departure from ports eastward of this city. The number of passengers carried out by them is estimated at 2,500. The vessels which sailed during the month of September were about fifty in number. None of the steamers are included in the above account.

Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina has written a letter to the Board of Census, suggesting some inquiries to be introduced into the forms to ascertain the number, productiveness and geneology of the mixed or mulatto race. The object seems to be to determine the point whether this class is really productive, and if not, whether it is so large as eventually to destroy the pure black race. The capabilities of reproduction in mixed races of animals, particularly of the human species, as also their prolificacy. The intimation that the Africans may differ in species from the Caucasian or white race, has also been set down as a modern theory which has no foundation in fact.

He quotes the following:—

"A writer in the Boston Medical Journal, states the following facts, which he says have been collected from authentic statistics:—

1. That the longevity of the pure African is greater than that of the inhabitants of any other portion of the Globe.

2. That mulattoes, i. e. those born of parents, one being African and the other Caucasian, or white, are decidedly the shortest lived of any class of the human race.

3. That mulattoes are no more liable to die under the ages of twenty-five, than the whites or blacks between these ages—from 40 to 56, fifty to one—and from 55 to 70, one hundred to one.

4. That the mortality of the free people of color in the United States is more than one hundred per cent. greater than that of the slaves.

5. That those of unmixed African extraction in the free States, are not more liable to sickness or premature death than the whites of their rank and condition in society; but that the striking mortality so manifest among the free people of color, is in every community and section of country, invariably confined to the mulattoes."

The bill for the preservation of files of newspapers by the different county clerks, which has been pending before the Legislature of Vermont, has passed both branches of that body, and will probably become a law.

Spain.—Reception Speech of Mr. Barringer.—The Madrid Gazette, of the 25th ult., says that her most gracious Majesty received on the previous evening, in private audience, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America (the Hon. Mr. Barringer,) who, on delivering his credentials, said:

Madam, the President of the United States has charged me to give your Majesty every assurance of the ardent and sincere desire of the government of the United States to continue and to confirm the friendly relations which happily exist between the two countries. To preserve the public peace and guard inviolably the faith of the public treaties, has always been considered amongst the highest duties of supreme authority, and especially so in an epoch full of improvement in the arts and sciences, and notable for the ameliorations that may increase the happiness and prosperity of nations. Permit me to express to your Majesty my personal satisfaction at having to reside in your court, and having been elected as a means of official communication between your Majesty's government and that of the United States. I hope to unite my personal desire to those of the government I represent, to maintain the most ardent friendship and peace between the two countries so tightly drawn together by reciprocal interest and so amicably united by historical associations.

The Queen made an analogous reply.

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION.

The foreign Organ, which has pledged itself to oppose this Administration "to the bitter end" no matter "what face the future may wear," assailed Mr. Clayton on the ground that Mr. Barringer, the new Minister to Spain, had been stopped on account of some irregularity in his passports. On that occasion it delivered itself of the following choice scrap of indignant eloquence:

"Mr. Barringer has been stopped on the Spanish frontier *because the Secretary of State, from inefficiency or carelessness, did not furnish him with the necessary documents to enable him to reach his destination;* for we presume that the cabinet, after full consultation, would not appoint an envoy to Spain who did not know how to reach Madrid. Where is this State bungling to end?—Is our country to be disgraced and become a laughing-stock among the nations by an obstinate adherence to the Claytonian system."

On the very same morning, in the very same paper, under its telegraphic head, appeared the following announcement:

"The wretched system of passports in France is fully shown by the following incident: The police agent at the frontier had stopped the new ambassador of the United States at Madrid as he was entering Spain, on the 17th, *because his passport was not signed at Bayonne.*"

The determination to oppose to the bitter end every thing connected with this Administration has thus induced the Foreign Organ to fasten upon Mr. Clayton, the sins of its own friends, the agents of the French Government. In the Union of the 14th, we find the following:

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1849.

Gentlemen: The Union of this morning contains an article relative to the detention of the Hon. Mr. Barringer, Minister to Madrid, on the frontiers of Spain, which is calculated to create a wrong impression. I will, therefore, thank you to give a place in your columns to the following explanation:

Mr. Barringer's passport is precisely the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as that which Mr. Saunders himself took with him when he proceeded on his mission. It is impossible, therefore, that Mr. Barringer's progress towards his post could have been retarded by any error in his passport, as issued by this department. If, as is stated, he was detained, this must have been occasioned by his having omitted (no doubt through accident) to have his passport countersigned by the proper officer on the French frontier. This, indeed, is confirmed by a passage in the summary of the foreign news in the very number of the Union containing the article enclosed.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. C. REDDALL,
Passport Clerk, Department of State.

[We publish the preceding communication with great pleasure. The article, in the summary to which Mr. R. refers, was not received at this office by the night's northern mail until about 9 o'clock, on Monday night—after the editor had vacated his chair, though not suspended his labors at his own quarters. Of course he had not the opportunity of seeing the article and correcting the log-book.—UNION.]

With all deference to the Foreign Organ, and its determination to oppose every thing to the bitter end, we cannot but think it would have been as well to have understood the whole matter, before it permitted its ardor to hurry it into a conclusion.—*Richmond Whig.*

Arkansas.—The Little Rock papers of the 30th ult. contain some account of the proceedings in relation to the perpetrators of the outrages in Marion county. The Banner says:

The Circuit Court of Marion county adjourned on the 13th instant. Indictments for murder were found against Nelson Stratton, Jesse N. Everett, Alex. Cowen and Robert Adams, charged with having been engaged in the disgraceful disturbances in which the Kings were killed.—They are in confinement and under strict military guard. Much excitement prevails, and Gen. Wood has deemed it necessary to retain a company of 75 men at Yellville, to guard the prisoners.

Editors Elected.—At the recent election in Massachusetts, Col. Schouler, editor of the Boston Atlas, was elected to the State Legislature. In the election in New Orleans on the 6th the same honor was conferred on Mr. Lumsden, of the Picayune.

Breach of Promise.—The case of Catharine Johnson against James W. Reynolds, for breach of promise of marriage, was tried at Pittsburg, (Pa.) on Friday last. Both parties occupy respectable positions in society. The defendant was proved to be worth $3000, and after a warm contest, the jury awarded the plaintiff $1000 damages.

An eccentric old bachelor, who lately died at Maras, has left a sum of £1000, the interest of which is to be divided annually into five portions, to be distributed at the discretion of the minister of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. One portion to be given to the tallest woman that has been married in the parish during the year, and one to the shortest. A third portion goes to the oldest woman married during the year, and the fourth to the youngest.—Will any young lady remain unmarried in St. Cyrus after this? The strange old bachelor showed that his intentions were kind, for he directed the fifth sum to be distributed in groceries amongst the poor.

"Doctor," said a gentleman who was notorious for laziness in general, and slovenliness of person in particular, "Doctor, I have tried everything I can think of for the Rheumatism, and without the least avail." The doctor after having surveyed him for a moment, inquired *if he had ever tried a clean shirt!*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

It will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, that the annual meeting of the Trustees of this Institution will be held on the 13th of December. The most important business of that meeting will be the election of a Professor of Rhetoric, Logic, &c., *vice* Prof. Green resigned.

We heartily concur with our brethren of the Observer and Standard, in the opinion, that this chair should be filled by a native of our own State. No other idea should be entertained for a moment.—There will, we learn, be an application from abroad, supported by lots of the highest testimonials; but we also understand a distinguished and highly qualified son of North Carolina, a graduate, too, of the University, has yielded to the solicitations of his friends to place his name before the Board in connection with the appointment; there are others in the State who would fill the place with honor to themselves and the Institution; and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the superior claims of North Carolinians will be felt and acknowledged by the patriotic and enlightened body to whose consideration they will be presented.

We have hitherto been too ready to seize upon *foreign* importations. It is time to turn our attention to *domestic* manufactures in more cases than one. With one or two exceptions, our University has generally been conducted by a Faculty of gentlemen drawn thither from other States. It is true, the institution has been fortunate in selecting men of the highest talents and qualifications, by whose care it has established and preserved a reputation equal to any college in the Union; and we would by no means part with any of the able and learned Professors now composing the Faculty; but the policy of looking abroad for men to fill all the vacancies, is decidedly wrong. *It is unjust to the State—it is unjust and proscriptive to her own sons; and should be changed.* Now is a favorable opportunity to commence the new policy. The people of the whole State are becoming alive to the importance of the change; and cannot but feel humbled and mortified at a contrary result.

What inducement is there for the sons of North Carolina to improve their talents, or to cling to the land of their nativity, so long as they are excluded from the offices of honor and emolument which the State has at her disposal? None whatever.—And can any one believe that there is not native talent enough in North Carolina to take care of her interests? Not for a moment. Then let this talent be sought for and brought out. It is embedded in the bosom of society as abundantly as is the finest gold in the bowels of our mountains; and needs only to be taken from the mine and employed in useful places, to shed lustre upon our institutions and upon our country. We have a brilliant example of this in the distinguished individual who now presides over the University; and we sincerely hope and believe the selection of the new Professor may add to it another.

Davidson College.—We are pleased to learn that another Professor is to be added to the Faculty of this College, and that its prospects for success are brightening.

On Saturday, 24th inst. a new Hall, erected by the Eumenean Society, will be dedicated, upon which occasion an address will be delivered by R. I. McDowell, Esq. before the two Societies.—*Hornet's Nest.*

Wake Forest College.—It was our privilege recently, to spend a few days at this Institution of *Learning*, and we may add also with much propriety, this nursery of *Piety*. At no previous period in its history, have the prospects of desired success, been so full of assurance. Good pledges have been obtained, to meet the entire debt, which has hitherto been a dark, and intimidating spot on its prospective history. There are about 75 students in attendance the present session. Two of the college classes have quite a large membership. It cannot fail to make a favorable impression on the mind of the visitant, to see the systematic manner in which every thing is done there, and the orderly, gentlemanly deportment of the students. We did not see one among all the interesting number who possessed any of the features of dissipation.

Wilmington Intelligencer.

Rumored Compromise of the California Question.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of the 17th, states that there is to be a proposition from a Southern Locofoco source, on the first day of the session, that will, as is believed, settle the slavery question, so far as the admission of California and other States in the newly acquired territories, is concerned. In a subsequent letter, the writer gives the following details:

The scheme is well got up, and is to be urged as an alternative to, or rather, in opposition to, the movements contemplated by Mr. Calhoun and other extreme men.

The scheme is based on the principle and the line of the Missouri Compromise, on the supposition that California can be divided into three States, or territories, which will soon be ready to assume the relation of States; and on the usage which has long been acted on, of preserving a sort of balance between the Slave and Free States, by admitting, at the same time, one Free and one Slave State.

Thus Maine and Missouri, as it will be remembered, were admitted at the same time.

The Bill, which will be introduced into the Senate, will provide, first, for the establishment of four territorial governments, to wit, that for New Mexico; 2d, that for Deseret; 3d, for that of California, north of 36° 30′, and west of Deseret; and 4th, the part of California south of 36° 30′.

It will also provide that the territory north of 36° 30′ shall be authorised forthwith to form a State Constitution, and shall be admitted into the Union. Also, that a new State shall be at the same time, admitted from the eastern part of Texas, and south of 36° 30′. The Bill may not settle the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, but will provide that the question be submitted to a Board of Commissioners.

California will not be allowed to take the Ocean boundary, which has been proposed in her Convention.

These territorial questions, mingled with the slavery agitation, and the uncertainty as to the permanence of either of the present party organizations, will give an extraordinary interest to the coming session, even at its very commencement. The slavery question is the great humbug of the day, and will swallow up all others.

Mr. Clay.—We learn that the Hon. Henry Clay, in company with Alderman Benson, visited Father Mathew this morning at the Irving House. It was a pleasant interview, and both complimented each other upon the gratification of this their first meeting. Afterwards, Mr. Clay was taken over the establishment by Mr. Howard, when he expressed himself highly gratified at the accommodations which the house affords.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

PROFITS OF RAIL ROADS.

A table published in the Boston Courier, giving an account of the dividends which have been paid by nine rail roads in Massachusetts in the last five years, demonstrates the solid value, as an investment, of such works of internal improvement. It appears from this table that the Western Railroad in 1844 declared 3 per cent.; in 1845, 5 per cent.; in 1846, 6 per cent.; and in 1847 and 1848, 8 per cent. each, making an average of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Boston and Worcester road declared in 1844 a dividend of 7½ per cent.; in 1845 and 1846, 8 per cent. each; in 1847, 10½, and in 1848, 8 per cent., averaging over 8 per cent. a year.

The Boston and Lowell road declared 8 per cent. for each of the five years

The Boston and Providence road declared 6½ per cent. in 1844; 7 in 1845; 8 in 1846; 7½ in 1847, and 6½ in 1848, giving an average of over 7 per cent. per annum.

The Boston and Maine road declared 6½ per cent. in 1844; 7 for each of the years of 1845 and 1846; 9 for 1847, and 8½ for 1848, making an average of over 7½ per cent. for each year.

The Eastern road declared 7½ per cent. in 1844, and 8 per cent. for the next four years.

The Taunton Branch road declared 8 per cent. for each year.

The Nashua and Lowell road declared 10 per cent. in 1844, 9 in 1845, and 10 for the following three years.

The New Bedford road declared 6 per cent. in 1844; 7 in 1845; 7½ in 1846; 8 in 1847, and 6 in 1848, making an average of nearly 7 per cent. per annum.

The aggregate amount of capital in these roads on which the dividends were declared in each of the five years, and the average dividend, were as follows:

	Capital.	Average dividend.
1844	13,630,441	7
1845	14,497,328	7 4-9
1846	16,190,300	7 15-18
1847	19,744,100	8½
1848	23,550,800	7 17-18

This statement shows that these rail roads have yielded nearly eight per cent. per annum for the last five years. Such a demonstration as this, must have a favorable influence upon the minds of those who have money to invest, and beget a confidence in our railroads as permanent investments, which they have only wanted to ensure their extension and early completion to the points, which it was the great purpose to reach by them.

Plank Roads.—The Savannah Republican, of the 10th inst. says: "We counted, yesterday, the load of one of our draymen, who had a team of three horses, and found there were forty sacks of salt. The load for two horses before the plank road was built, was six; the team, therefore, was drawing four and a half times the amount they could have hauled on a sandy road, and apparently with more ease."

A New Way to pay Old Debts.—Mr. R. W. Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legislature from Tuskeegee, has given notice that he will, early in the session, bring forward a bill authorizing the State to purchase 100 negroes, to be sent to California to work in the gold mines, and the profits of their labor to be devoted to the payment of the public debt of Alabama.

"Pat, you are wearing your stockings wrong side outwards." "Och and don't I know it, to be sure—there's a hole on the other side, there is."

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR DECEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$50,000.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 145, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,145, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$170 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	21 25

$40,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 148, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1849.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 10 of 1,693, 10 of 1,200, 20 of 510, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25	wholes	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	35 00

ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCHEME!

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS!

Capitals $60,000!

$25,000!! $15,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class M, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1849.

ALL PRIZES!

SCHEME:

1 Grand Capital of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 25,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,398, 2 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 4 of 1,200, 20 of 1,000, 30 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Those tickets with only ONE drawn No. $20 prizes.

Those tickets with NO drawn No. $6 prizes.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26	wholes	$220 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	110 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	55 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	27 50

38,000 DOLLARS!

20 PRIZES OF $2,500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 153, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1849.

14 *Drawn Numbers out of* 78!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $38,000, 1 of 16,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,158, 20 of 2,500, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

93td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

COMMUNICATION.

ROCKINGHAM, Nov. 23, 1849.

Mr. Editor: The learned and witty Editor of the North Carolina Argus has noticed our account of Robert Hildreth's execution. We have no wish, on such a subject, to risk a personal discussion with that knight of the feather. We only regret, as others do, the position he has assumed on the method of inflicting capital punishment. The article which incurs his censure was intended to have a salutary effect on the Sheriffs of North Carolina, and not to detract from the reputation which the Sheriff of Richmond has for "mildness and humanity." Every man whom we consulted thought with us, that something should be said or done to awaken Sheriffs generally from "indifference to the pangs of a fellow creature, in the moments of his mortal dissolution." The Argus has endeavored to countervail our intention; he has exhibited, we cannot say why without impeaching his motives, a sickly sympathy for the Sheriff of Richmond. That officer needs no protection from the Argus. His character stands deservedly as high as that of his self-constituted defender; and it will not suffer because he was unfortunate in the execution of Robt. Hildreth. But now, since public attention has been called to the subject generally, since the views of men who outweigh both the Argus and us, have been expressed, as we learn, in different communities, we would warn Sheriffs not to be misled by the Argus, if they would avoid condemnation from the public, and from their own consciences.

The Argus begins with saying, that the manner of hanging a man is a poor matter to censure any one about; but ends with considering it of "much importance." He thinks that the expression, "until he is dead," in the sentence of death, is merely a witty way of saying that the criminal's neck shall not be broken. He ought to know that if the Sheriff were only ordered to hang a man by the neck, he would have no authority to kill him. The words "until he is dead," then, are of the highest importance; and it would puzzle the ingenuity of the Argus to substitute any sentence, for his purpose or for mine, better than that which the law has used. His whole argument is a miserable piece of sophistry. He says if it is murder to shoot a man condemned to be hung, it is murder to break his neck. He might, with equal propriety, say it is murder to choke him to death. The truth is, if the Sheriff hangs a man so that he die from his neck being broken, or the blood rushing to his brain, or his wind pipe being stopped up; or if the rope is so tied that the poor wretch hangs by the neck until next day before he is dead, the Sheriff obeys the sentence as far as any objection of the Argus is concerned. But we care not to argue the matter. We are told that in all cities death by hanging is instantaneous; and the Argus, if he must needs write, ought to have sustained us in the effort to bring about the same result in our State. But we are inclined to think, that the desire to display an affected friendship for our Sheriff, and to keep from cankering a humor that is always running, alone gave rise to an article which, if dwindled down to its substance, would be a mere shadow from its author's intellect, battling against reason and humanity. G.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE,
November 19, 1849.

As a circular has been prepared, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Managers, to be sent to the principals and teachers of all the colleges, academies, and public and private schools of the United States, requesting a periodical contribution from the students and pupils attached to the same, in aid of the great National Monument now in the course of erection in this city, it will greatly assist in carrying the plan into operation if the teachers and others will oblige the Board by furnishing a list of the institutions of learning, and the names of those having charge of them, in their respective towns, counties, &c., and address the same to the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, general agent.

Papers throughout the Union will please copy this notice.

GEO. WATTERSTON,
Secretary W. N. M. Society.

The New York Assembly.—The official returns from Orange county very unexpectedly announce the election of one Whig member in that county. This annuls the Coalition majority in the House of Assembly, and divides it equally between the two parties, each having sixty-four members. This state of things, however, may be only temporary. The Coalition claim that their member is elected (instead of the Whig) by seven votes, and that the return has been awarded to the Whig merely on account of some informality, which may be overlooked by the Legislature when it meets.

National Intelligencer.

"*I Grew the Rest.*"—A boy three years of age was asked who made him. With his little hand levelled a foot above the floor, he artlessly replied: "God made me a little baby so high, and I grew the rest."

A Noble Collection.—At a meeting of the Virginia annual conference missionary society of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Petersburg, a collection was taken up amounting to one thousand and seventy-five dollars. The meeting had been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Lee, editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, and Bishop Andrew.

NORTH CAROLINA

TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, IN FAYETTEVILLE.

THIS Paper, which has been in existence two years and a half, continues to be published, and has been highly recommended by the Press, generally, and, recently, by the Baptist Cape Fear Association.

TERMS.—To single subscribers, $1 50 pr. year. Clubs of 5, and upwards, $1 each.

Address, post-paid, WM. POTTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

THIS is the title of a weekly Newspaper, published in Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman, devoted to Temperance and general reading, on the following low terms, viz:

To single subscribers, $1 50 per year.
To clubs of 5, and upwards, 1 " "

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM THE EMPIRE STATE!

Schuylerville, N. Y., April 28, 1847.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: A desire to benefit the afflicted, has induced me to make the following statement of facts. My son, now seventeen years of age, has been afflicted, during his whole life, with a constant cough and pain in the chest; accompanied with night sweats and a hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility. During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief. All our neighbors who saw him regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching an early and premature grave. I was prevailed upon by a friend to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. He commenced its use, and the first bottle gave him astonishing relief, and after using four bottles, his disease was overcome, and he was restored to sound and permanent health. WM. PETIT.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Malloy, Cheraw, S. C.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has removed from her old stand to the opposite corner building, known as the Millar House, where she is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders comfortably. Her terms being reasonable, she solicits a continuance of public patronage.

JANET JOHNSON.

N. E. corner St. James's

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1849.

THE CASE OF POISONING.—The Proclamation of the Governor, offering a reward of $200 will be found in this paper.

Many rumors of the arrest of Mrs. Simpson have been in circulation; but all have turned out to be unfounded. The most reliable information we have heard, leads to the belief that she passed through Robeson county, &c., on the way to Georgetown and Charleston.

Our community was considerably excited a few days ago by a grossly false and libellous article in the Wilmington Commercial, which never omits an opportunity to vent its malignity against Fayetteville. Not having ourself been present at any part of the legal examinations into the case, and having indeed no personal knowledge on the subject, we copy from the North Carolinian the following authorized exposure of the misstatements of the Commercial. In addition to which, we hope that those interested will take legal steps to make the slanderer *feel*, in the only mode in which he can be reached.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THE POISON CASE—WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL.

☞ "Be not swift to condemn." ☜

The Wilmington Commercial of Tuesday last contains an extended notice of the recent death of Mr. A. C. Simpson of this town; giving upon the authority of some informant, a number of particulars in regard to said death, (many of them erroneous,) and thereupon making a very uncalled for, imprudent, and unjustifiable attack, not only upon the Coroner, the Jury, the press, &c., but as we conceive, upon the character of persons whom he has not pointed out, thus leaving the whole community with very equivocal credit.

In order to be fully understood, we give a synopsis of the Commercial's article—to-wit:

"That Mr. Simpson died very suddenly; that the *North Carolinian* very "quietly" announced the fact, as if nothing was wrong; that "the circumstances attending his death were of the most atrocious criminality, and that men of respectable standing in society, betrayed their official trusts by suppressing documents and retarding legal process long enough to give the murderess time to escape"; that Simpson and his wife lived together in a very disagreeable manner; that he informed her of his intention to file a bill of divorce; that she bought arsenic, and "managed to give it to him"; that arsenic was found in his stomach; that "the Coroner is charged with gross neglect of duty in permitting her to escape"; that "the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was not promulgated for two days after the decision; and that it was held two days *longer* by one of that body"; that the conduct of those persons who have thus become accessories after the murder, is atrocious and without excuse; that they "place respectability, adultery and murder in the same category"; that he "knows the sentiments of a few of a 'respectable' clique in Fayetteville, who estimate human life according to the position of the murderer, or the estate of the murdered, that it is time the Press of North Carolina should do its duty in exposing villainy," &c., &c.

The article of the Commercial, with its errors and its broad and *deep censures* upon all concerned, will be copied into the newspapers far and wide over the country; and therefore, as the editor of one of the Fayetteville papers, as well as one of the Jury of Inquest, we feel bound to make true statements to correct the erroneous impressions which that article will make on the public mind.

That Editor seems to have overlooked that universal cause of complaint, "the law's delay." The fact is, that the conduct of the Coroner, the Jury, and the examining physicians, is perfectly defensible; and we are ready to defend it before any tribunal: and shall do so before that of public opinion. We live under restrictions of law and the law must take its course, be that course swift or slow.

The death of Mr. Simpson occurred on Thursday night, near 9 o'clock, with two physicians present. Rumors became rife that he was poisoned, and suspicion attached to his wife. Her family relatives hearing them, demanded an investigation. On Friday afternoon at 5½ o'clock, A. M. Campbell was appointed Coroner, and a Jury of Inquest was empannelled on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, consisting of S. T. Hawley, E. Fuller, W. Draughon, Henry Lilly, Jonathan Jessup, John Shaw, D. G. MacRae, E. L. Pemberton, Duncan McLaurin, Josiah E. Bryan, Peter P. Johnson, and Wm. H. Bayne. The Jury proceeded *at once* to the performance of their duty, and no external marks of violence being found, the physicians of the place were called upon to make an examination. Doctors Robinson, Gilliam, Malletts and McRae, performed the examination. They stated that it was impossible for them to appoint a definite time to report to the Jury the result of their examination, as the contents of the stomach were to be removed and subjected to analyzation, which is a slow process, requiring time and labor. This occurred on *Saturday*, and it was not until *Tuesday* following at 2 o'clock p. m., that the physicians reported, that after severe and unremitting labor, night and day, during that time, they were convinced that the deceased had been killed by arsenic which they found in his stomach.

This report having been made, the law made it the duty of the Jury to ascertain by whose hand the deceased had come to his death; (it does not authorise the Jury to arrest accused persons *upon suspicion*,) and in accordance with that duty, the Coroner was directed to summon certain witnesses before the Jury, which was to meet again in three hours. On meeting again, it was found that two of the witnesses had gone home (14 miles from Fayetteville) and of course could not be had that night. All the witnesses present were examined, thoroughly, until near midnight. Some of the Jury were in favor of rendering the verdict without further examination; but several objected, among them ourself; for when we have a public duty to perform, we try to perform it conscientiously, and with justice to *all concerned*. (We expressly stated, however, that if the balance of the Jury were of opinion that the verdict should be then rendered, it should not be delayed on our account. But another of the Jury, D. G. Mac Rae, stated that he would not sign the verdict until that evidence was obtained, as he considered it important.) Those objecting, having stated their convictions, the Jury agreed to wait and examine the other witnesses, (among whom was the *accused herself*; the Solicitor for the District on being consulted, having stated that it was competent to examine her.) Those witnesses were next day summoned, and the officer *did not return with them* until 8 o'clock in the night (Wednesday night.) So that up to *that time*, the accused had not fled, but was in Fayetteville. (She was not examined, however; the Jury, at the suggestion of legal advice, having reconsidered their determination to examine her.) The balance of the testimony was taken, and the Jury then proceeded to ascertain the sentiments of its body. It was then about 11 o'clock in the night: nine had made up their minds, and three had not, to-wit: S. T. Hawley, John Shaw, and Wm. H. Bayne. S. T. Hawley stated his convictions: from the evidence before him, suspicion could rest upon no one but the wife; the chain of circumstances which tended to fix the guilt upon her, although of a strong character, were not sufficient to justify him in saying, under the solemnity of an oath, that she was the guilty person.—We give only the substance of his remarks, as we remember them. In these convictions the other two Jurymen coincided; and the Jury then agreed upon the following verdict, as their *unanimous* finding:

"That the said Alexander C. Simpson came to his death by poison received into his stomach. The Jury have patiently investigated the whole matter, and from the testimony submitted to them, they are inclined to think that poison was administered by Mrs. Ann K. Simpson, the wife of the deceased. They state, however, that the matter is involved in doubt, and they respectfully refer the whole case to the Superior Court now in session."

This verdict was signed by each one of the Jurymen, and the Coroner, as in duty bound, placed it immediately, along with all the testimony, in the hands of the Clerk of the Superior Court, who was one of the Jurors. Early on the next morning (Thursday morning) the Coroner went to see the Solicitor to get instructions as to his duty under the verdict; but it being Thanksgiving day, and Court not in session, the Solicitor was not found until dinner time; and he then told the Coroner that in his opinion he was *not required* to arrest the accused, but at any rate, it was not necessary to do so then, as a Bench warrant had been issued for her arrest. It was then discovered that she had fled, and subsequent information indicates that she left here about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. So that if the Coroner had gone in pursuit of her immediately the verdict was rendered, (and certainly he had no authority to do so before,) he could hardly have succeeded in tracing her at that midnight hour.

The only way in which she could have been arrested before that time, would have been by the issue of a warrant by a Magistrate, on complaint being made to him, the person complaining making oath of his belief that she was guilty. This being a bold step, no person saw proper to take it.

Whether the verdict of the Jury was a proper one or not, the public are not competent to judge; because they have not the testimony before them, (nor would it be according to custom for us to give it in a public newspaper.) That matter rests between the Jury and their God.

But, lest some of the statements of the Commercial should lead the public to believe that those statements are founded upon the evidence given before the Jury, we make an explicit refutation of them, seriatim:

There was no evidence before the Jury that the deceased and his wife lived unhappily together: whatever may be street rumor, or whatever may be proved hereafter, it was not testified to. There was no evidence that he informed her, or informed any body else, that he intended to apply for a divorce. There was no evidence that he received medicine from a physician, or any body else, until 17 hours he went to bed with violent symptoms. There was no evidence that she changed the medicine then prescribed; or that she gave him arsenic in any manner. The conclusion that she did give it, is only brought about by a chain of circumstances.

A few more corrections, and we dismiss the subject: The Editor of the North Carolinian made no statement in his last issue, of this affair, for private reasons, satisfactory to himself. If any persons censured him for that course, it is only what he anticipated, and he will bear it with becoming meekness. The course of the Wilmington Commercial has relieved him from further silence.

The Commercial is mistaken in saying that no effort was made to arrest Mrs. Simpson until the Grand Jury found a bill against her. The Grand Jury did not find a bill until Friday; but Judge Dick being in possession of the testimony and the Coroner's verdict early on Thursday morning, he issued a Bench warrant before 12 o'clock that day.

The Commercial is also misinformed when it states that the verdict of the Jury was not promulgated for two days after it was given, and that one of the Jury held it *two days longer*. The fact is, as above stated, a Bench warrant was issued in five day light hours after the verdict was given; and more than that, we ourself "promulgated" the verdict to numbers before breakfast next morning after it was given, or in 7 hours after it was given, during which 7 we were asleep. How such an unwarrantable statement could have found its way into the Commercial will probably be brought to light before long.

We now ask of the Commercial to do justice to the parties concerned, and those implicated in his remarks, as well as to the community of Fayetteville, by republishing this article. He calls for the "facts," and we have now given them faithfully, after comparing notes with the foreman (Mr. Hawley) and others.

The Raleigh Times says of the murder of Mr. Simpson,—

"We know not that we have ever chronicled so horrible an affair before. Mr. and Mrs. S. were young people, who had been married only a few years. She is said to be a very pretty woman,—looked more like a school girl than a married woman, and her conversation and actions agreed with her looks. She has a large and respectable family connexion, who have been disgraced by the horrible details of this distressing affair which are afloat; and it is even surmised that the woman was not the sole contriver of the deed. However this may be, we trust her apprehension may be effected, that crime may receive the just punishment due. Her maiden name was Watts—a native of Orange County."

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next, the 2d of December; and then for long documents, long speeches, and a long session.

But *length* will be the least of the evils, we fear, of the session. There is too much reason to know, that measures will be pressed upon Congress by Northern fanaticism, which, unless there be found more of wisdom and patriotism than we have a right to look for, will endanger, if not destroy, the Union. There are measures in contemplation which the South cannot and will not submit to. They will be brought forward under the idea that the South "cannot be kicked into resistance." If passed, it will be found too late that this is a mistaken idea.

But, there *may be* patriots enough on both sides to avert the calamity. It is our duty to hope that there will be; and in the mean time to "forbear threatening," the only effect of which is, to precipitate the danger.

The struggle will commence with the first day of the session, in the election of Speaker of the House. We shall not be surprised to see days and weeks wasted in vain efforts to organize that body, which is so constituted, politically, as to throw the balance of power into the hands of the Abolitionists. As nearly as we can arrive at the state of parties, there are 107 Locofocos, 106 Whigs, 3 "Taylor Democrats," as they are called, from South Carolina, 5 Locofoco Abolitionists, and 9 Whig Abolitionists. Putting the Locofocos, the Taylor Democrats, and the Locofoco Abolitionists together, and they make 115. The Whigs and Whig Abolitionists make 115. But whether any, and if so, how many, of the small factions will unite with the two great parties, no one can tell. *We* think they will fight for those who pay best—in other words, that they will first endeavor to force the election of an Abolitionist as Speaker; and, failing in that, that they will then go over to that party which will promise them the most aid in the accomplishment of their bad purposes.

It may happen that some members may be absent. It is known that Mr. King of Geo., Whig, cannot be present at the opening of the session, as he was still in California at the last accounts. And Mr. Brown of Indiana, Loco, is said to be too ill to reach Washington.

The Senate consists of 34 Locofocos, 24 Whigs, and 2 Locofoco Abolitionists, Hale and Chase.

"HUZZA FOR THE RAIL ROAD!—OVER $125,000 TAKEN IN GUILFORD!"—Such is the cheering head to an article in the Greensborough Patriot, received this morning. It is expected that that county will subscribe $150,000.

Col. James Watson Webb, the Senior Editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, has been appointed Charge de Affaires to Austria, with the assurance that the office will be immediately raised to a full Mission.

The Editors of the Courier are in luck. Col. Webb Minister to Austria, Charles King President of Columbia College, N. Y. City, and Mr. Raymond Member of the Legislature from the city.

One of the Editors of the Express is a Member of the next Congress, as the Editor of the Tribune was a member of the last.

Jas. W. Power, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Charge d'Affairs to Naples, *vice* T. W. Chinn, resigned.

An "Original Letter of Gen. Washington," to his wife, is going the rounds. The National Intelligencer publishes a letter left on record in the State Department by Gen. Washington, denouncing that letter, and others, which had been originally published in 1777, as a forgery.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—It is now stated that the Whigs have a majority of 2 on joint ballot. That 4 Whigs and 4 Locos are elected to the State offices; and that the average Whig vote is 201,539, the average Locofoco vote 201,398. A close vote!

IMPUDENCE.—Under this head the Wilmington Journal very properly complains of the folly of many Southern Presses, in publishing the Prospectuses of Northern newspapers, magazines, &c.—a courtesy which is never reciprocated. For twenty-five years we have set our face against this practice, and often urged our brethren of the press to do likewise. We do not think we exaggerate when we say that in the course of the year, we receive, either as Bookseller or as Editor, fifty such impudent applications to advertise or puff some Northern affair of that kind. There is one fellow who regularly sends us about a square and a half of matter which he modestly wishes inserted as Editorial, and for which, with the paper containing it, he proposes to compensate us by a copy of his mammoth humbug, which retails at 12½ cents. We throw all such things in the fire; but they appear in many of our exchange papers.

We generally comply with the requests of our neighbors in North Carolina to publish their Prospectuses, and would invariably do so, but that our advertising columns are usually so full that we often leave out advertisements in which we have a personal interest. We have often paid for advertising, both in this and other States, but do not recollect that we ever asked a gratuitous insertion of any thing in which we had a pecuniary interest.

Another thing in which Southern Editors permit themselves to be overreached, is in publishing long advertisements of Patent Medicines for almost nothing. One such was recently sent to us, with a desire to know our terms for a year. It would occupy nearly a column, and the millionaire proprietor in New York modestly informed us, that he "usually paid $10, but have had it done for less." *Ten Dollars!* We charged him Seventy-five, and did not get it, as we anticipated that we should not. We get more of that kind of advertising than we care for, and yet it is paid for at higher rates than we charge our own merchants—for the reason, that it is a description of matter very unacceptable to many newspaper readers.—Editors should remember that without advertising, Patent Medicines die the death. Let us therefore demand adequate prices for giving them notoriety. The *good* will be advertised, at any fair price: the *bad* will sink into oblivion. The printers and the public will be materially benefitted.

One other matter: There are some Literary Institutions, &c., at the South, which never advertise, but which frequently receive those kind *gratuitous* notices which a liberal press is willing to render to the cause of science. When they have a job—an Address, or a Catalogue,—to print, they send it to the North, because it can be done there, by aid of steam presses, a dollar or two cheaper. The work comes back to them, sometimes, disfigured by the grossest blunders, utterly disgraceful to a Literary institution. We have sometimes felt inclined to refuse any mention of those who pursue such a course.

We see by the Richmond Whig that similar things are done in Virginia.

ARREST EXTRAORDINARY.—One of the most singular instances of crime that we have read of, has just been detected at Astoria, Long Island, a few miles from New York.

In May last, a diabolical attempt was made to destroy the lives of Thomas Warner, Esq. and his family, at Brooklyn, by what is called "an infernal machine,' viz: a small tin box filled with combustible matter, the lid of which being opened, a terrific explosion ensued, carrying away part of the rooms and hurling the window into the street; while Mr. Warner and his family, narrowly escaped destruction. A reward of $1000 being offered for the discovery of the perpetrators, a police officer has ever since been secretly engaged in ferreting them out, and at last has succeeded. A man named Samuel Drury and his son have been arrested and committed for trial. The father was living on a farm of his own worth $15,000, is proprietor of the Merchant's Bank at Canandagua, N. Y. is worth $80,000; and had been regarded by his neighbors as an honest upright man.

The officer had employed two notorious rogues to engage Drury in a conversation on the subject, at a place where what he said could be overheard by witnesses. In this conversation Drury admitted that he had constructed the machine and sent his son disguised as a Spanish negro to Mr. Warner's house with it; that he had used his best efforts to destroy Mr. Warner and his family with it, and regretted exceedingly his want of success. He also urged the individuals with whom he was conversing, to make a similar attempt.

On this information a warrant was issued for his arrest and that of his son. On searching his house were found, two large boxes of gold watches, two boxes containing valuable watch works, a small box of diamonds and emeralds, a trunk of silver plate, a box of watch-springs, and a variety of other things in the watch-making line, evidently the result of several depredations; about $15,000 worth in all; also a large press for coining a number of doubloons, dollars, and Haytien money, squares of glass for altering bank notes, fancy type for inserting letters, chemical stuff for erasing ink, punches for making dies, and other articles of a similar character.

Mr. Drury will be apt to find out, at last, that "honesty is the best policy."

MORE ANNEXATION.—Late accounts make it certain that Mr. Squier, U. S. Charge de Affairs in Central America, has negotiated a Treaty with the Republic of Honduras, by which the Island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Foncesa, has been ceded to the United States. The object of this acquisition is said to be, to check-mate Great Britain in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal—this Island commanding the outlet of this Canal in the Pacific.—So that, though England claims to have the control of a portion of the territory through which the Canal must pass, the United States have both the Atlantic and Pacific outlets.

GEORGIA.—The Locofoco Legislature has turned out eight Whig Judges of the Superior Courts, putting Locofocos in their places. Speaking of this proscription, the Georgia Recorder says,—

"The Bench, that sound spot where politics should never go, has been ruthlessly assailed and prostituted for opinion sake; and that too by a party who are ever denouncing General Taylor for equalizing the offices between the two parties! What shameless hypocrisy!

And again: Who have said more against the *Wilmot Proviso*, and attempted to prejudice Gen. Taylor's administration in public estimation before it had acted on that subject, than the Democratic party of Georgia? Now look at the facts: John H. Lumpkin, who voted for the Wilmot Proviso, has been elected Judge of the Cherokee Circuit.

"Alfred Iverson, who advised Mr. Polk to sign the measure, has been elected Judge of the Chattahoochee Circuit.

"James Jackson and Henry R. Jackson, who approve and sustain the course of Cobb and Lumpkin, each have been honored with a Judgeship.

A SPECIMEN.—The following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, will show what kind of warfare the Locofocos wage against the President of the United States:—

"Gen. Taylor says he thinks the sales of public lands have been immense, since he came into office. Poor soul! the Cabinet make him think, when he signs a commission for an office, that he is signing a land warrant, instead of a death warrant!"

Of course Gen. Taylor is too ignorant to read writing? Is not that the meaning of this Locofoco letter writer?

SPECIAL COURTS.—Judge Dick has appointed four Special Courts in this Circuit, viz:

Moore county on the 26th inst. (this week.)
Sampson on the 3d Monday of December.
New Hanover on the 4th Monday in January next.
Cumberland on the 2d Monday of Feb'y next.

The undersigned, Committee of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, state, for the public information, that in the family in which the Small Pox broke out, as reported in the last Observer, six cases occurred, of which one (a child) has died within the last week. That during the last week seven new cases have occurred, all of persons who have had intercourse with that family. That all these cases have been removed to a hospital about a mile from town; and that the house in which the disease broke out is in a remote part of the town, separated from it by Blount's Creek; and is guarded so as to prevent all communication. If any other cases should occur, they will be immediately removed to the Hospital, and every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The public may rest assured, that all the facts will be given, without reservation.

A. A. McKETHAN,
WM. McLAURIN,
JOS. AREY,
JAS. SUNDY,
Committee.

Nov. 26, 1849.

IMPORTANT.—The National Intelligencer has the following official announcement of a deficiency in the revenue of between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars:—

The Estimates.—The *Union* having recently been induced, "by sundry intimations which it has seen in the correspondence from this city," published in certain papers of the North, to indulge in some speculations with regard to the condition of the Treasury, and the estimates which will be laid before Congress at the opening of the approaching session, we have thought we should be consulting the public interests by making known the fact, obtained from an official source, that, in the amount of revenue which will be requisite to meet the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, 1850, and the 30th of June, 1851, there will be a deficit of between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars.—This deficit will not have been occasioned by any insufficiency of the current revenue to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government, but by the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the Mexican War and the late Treaty of Peace with that country."

A new Loan for the amount will of course be necessary: and we shall no doubt then be told by Locofoco stump orators and presses, that it is an enormous increase of the public debt *by the Whigs*. And so it will *seem* to be, though it will be evident enough to any intelligent man that it is the result of the Mexican war.

The National Intelligencer, in reply to the Union on this subject, says,—

"Inevitable and beyond the control of this Administration (having been created and left unprovided for by its predecessor) as is this deficiency of means for meeting the unpaid residue of the costs of the Mexican war and the interest on the public debt which it has entailed upon the country, the organs of a reckless Opposition have yet the hardihood to attempt to saddle upon the existing Administration this defalcation of their own creating. The Editor of "the Union," for example, raises his hands in holy horror at this development; and holds it up to his readers as proof that "the leading policy of the Whig party is to multiply expenditures, and thus increase both the taxes and the indebtedness of the Government!" This view of the subject is either an optical illusion or a mental hallucination. It is certainly, whether one or the other, seeing, or representing as seen, a thing that has no existence. *This* Administration has not expended any money nor contracted any debt that can make necessary additional taxes, or even additional loans. The deficiency is solely the creation of *the late* Administration, of which the "Union" was the organ and is still the eulogist, and *theirs* the neglect of making provision for a contingency which stared them in the face, and which, unless blinder than beetles, they must have foreseen. The cream of the joke, however, is, that the "Union" finds a historical parallel to this pretended increase of expenditure by the present Administration in the following statement:

"It will be remembered that, prior to the coming in of the Harrison Administration in 1841, a Democratic Congress, at the preceding session, made ample provision, by way of appropriation, for all necessary and reasonable expenditures of the Government for the year ensuing; yet at the extra session those expenditures were largely increased and the burdens of the people rendered still more onerous by the Whig majority of the 'hard cider' Congress."

Really! The Democratic Congress which expired in March, 1841, made ample *appropriations* for the necessary expenditures of the year following its exit! Very well. They did not spare *the appropriations;* but they, like the last Administration, omitted to provide *the means to meet their own expenditures*—to make up the deficiency which they themselves had created. They ran away (like rats from an empty barn) from a Treasury which their own improvidence had utterly exhausted, leaving the succeeding Whig Administration under the necessity, within the first month of its existence, of calling Congress together to enable it to avert the disgrace of National bankruptcy, which whilst in power the Democratic Administration took no care to guard against. The *moral* of the *historical illustration* by our venerable contemporary, therefore, so far as one can be extracted from it, is, that in essential particulars (*similis simili*) one Democratic Administration is very much like another.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.—A bitter controversy has arisen between this worthy and Col. Gadsden of South Carolina, formerly fast friends, in which some important disclosures affecting the history of the Jacksonian era were promised by the latter. As both were Aids to Gen. Jackson, and said to be in his confidence, we have read the long story of Col. Gadsden in the hope of finding something in it, either of National importance or exposing the true character of Houston. But it turns out to be three grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff.

In regard to Houston's efforts to form an alliance between Texas and England, rather than to have Texas annexed to the United States, Col. Gadsden says,—

"I do not speculate on this fact—I received my information from the lips of your own ambassador—I was present at his first interview with Mr. Polk on his return from England, and well do I remember the emphatic introduction—"Well Mr. President, Houston and myself did all we could to defeat annexation; but as the people have willed otherwise, we will be true to our obligations as members of a sovereign State."

In another place we find Col. Gadsden admitting the opposition of Gen. Jackson to the adoption of the Constitution of the U. S., and justifying his vote against the resolution of thanks to Gen. Washington, at the close of the Administration of that great and good man, as follows:—

"To the adoption of the Constitution—the guarantees of which are the sole bonds of the Union—Gen. Jackson, the first Senator from Frankland, was opposed. With Patrick Henry, and other patriots of the day, he would have rejected it, and for the very apprehension of usurpations on the part of the Central Government, which have been so fearfully realized of late—and on none more than on that of the slavery question. As Senator in his seat, Gen. Jackson declined with other members, voting thanks or the approbation of Gen. Washington's administration, and for the reason that they deemed that some of the measures recommended and enforced by the Father of his Country gave evidence of those first encroachments on the guarantees of the Constitution, which imposed the obligation on every true patriot to arrest it in embryo."

Col. Gadsden asserts, as within his own knowledge, that Gen. Jackson approved of the doctrine of Nullification in 1798, and he says he would have approved of it in 1832, if it had not been for Mr. Calhoun's position in favor of it, and the personal difficulty between these two! What a motive of action for a President of the United States on a great national question!

Once more: See the following allusions to Gen Jackson's connection with Aaron Burr, and his designs against the Union:—

Let us in our history now develope another crisis. In the year 1803—5 the Western States, not exceeding three in number, and the adjacent Territories rapidly populating, were in a high state of excitement on the taxes and obstructions imposed on their trade at New Orleans, then a Spanish province. Mr. Jefferson with his political sagacity foreshadowed the difficulty; and we have his authority that the Atlantic must either consent to lose the Western States or conciliate them by the annexation of Louisiana, and the uncontrolled navigation of the Mississippi. General Jackson was not then slumbering on a question which affected vitally the interests of the State in which he resided—nor did he deem disunion from the Atlantic States so unpardonable a sin, when the self existence of the West came in conflict. He well knew the philosophy of our confederation—that the bonds of Union were common and not antagonistical interests, the one succumbing to the other. Gen. Jackson's associations with Burr about that period are all veiled in mystery; and whether the designs of the latter were treasonable or not, as was made afterwards to appear, Jackson's subsequent patronage of one of Burr's chief Captains (Swartwout) must leave strong impressions on the minds, that he did not altogether repudiate them. The citizens of the great valley of the Mississippi—that inland sea—desired, and were entitled to, the enjoyment of those natural rights, "essential to life, liberty and happiness," and were united in their resolve to have them *at any and every hazard*. Mr. Jefferson and other Statesman felt the embarrassment of acquiring new Territory. The Constitution authorized legislation on the Territories, but there was no provision for the extension of limits either by purchase or conquest, unless the power to make war implied it. Mr. Jefferson, however, favored by events in Europe, hazarded the responsibility of the purchase of Louisiana, including Texas—and thus the West were relieved from an issue in which their natural, if not their guaranteed, rights became paramount to that Union—an issue you denounce as high treason, when an effort is made by patriots and statesmen to preserve it by its written and recorded bonds.

Such are the statements of a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson—one who was so from 1812 to the day of the death of the latter! If a Whig had made them he would have been denounced from one end of the country to the other.

"THE RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER" is the name of a new weekly paper published in Wilmington, the Rev. J. McDaniel, (formerly of this town,) Editor. It is very neatly printed by Messrs. Yopp and Smith. Its Editor ranks among the first of the Ministers of the Baptist denomination, and he will no doubt make it an interesting paper.

The N. O. Picayune gives a detailed account of the incidents attending the terrible explosion of the boilers of the Steamer Louisiana on the 15th inst. It is ascertained that 81 persons were killed, 60 wounded, and 8 are missing. But it is thought that many were lost, of whom, being strangers, no account can be given. It is therefore estimated that not less than 200 were killed and wounded. The Captain was arrested and held to bail in $8,000.

In the midst of the awful scene, many robberies were committed!

On the next day the Steamer Belle Creole burst her boilers, by which the pilot was killed and 4 or 5 of the crew wounded. And on the 12th, the Steamer Declaration was sunk; passengers and crew saved.

SUGAR CANE.—Mr. Wm. B. Grantham, of Robeson county, has shown us a cane measuring nearly 5 feet with 17 matured joints. He has about a fourth of an acre in the cane this year, and next year proposes to go more extensively into the cultivation.

A letter from San Francisco, published in the Baltimore Sun, says that the enormous prices of real estate in that city are only sustained by a set of *gamblers*, who own all the property in the town, and nearly all the money; who loan money at 10 per cent a month, and take a mortgage for security. This cannot last, he says, and a crash must come that will ruin thousands who are now wealthy.

California Marriage Contract.—A private letter from a gentleman at San Francisco, to his friend in New York, says:

"I have been, as you know, over eight years in California, and am yet unmarried. My friend Mr. C——— has lately left for Scotland, and I have given him a commission to bring me out a wife of the following description: not less than six feet, blue eyes and auburn hair. I am either to marry her, or pay a forfeit of $10,000. I do hope, as soon as the country is a little more settled, about ten thousand first rate girls will start for California: we have goods enough, and gold enough; now give us some wives."

What does the man want with a wife "not less than six feet high," unless it be to put her in the mines to dig gold for him?

We learn from the Wilmington Commercial that the work on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Haywood, has been again put under contract, (Messrs. Solomon McCulloch and Taliaferro Hunter being the contractors,) and will be commenced on the 10th of December. Success to it, say we.—*North Carolinian.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Mr. Clay in the Herald Office.—The Hon. Henry Clay visited the office of the N. Y. Herald yesterday to witness the modus operandi of printing. After an introduction to Mr. Bennett, he said he desired to see the machinery by which so much mischief had been done among us politicians, so that we may possibly find some plan to resist it. On reaching the Press Room Mr. Clay said, "This is the place where you forge your thunder."—Bennett replied: "This is Pluto's region." Mr. Clay left astonished but very much pleased.

A Patoto that is a Potato.—We have been presented with a sweet potato, raised by Mr. D. K. Futch on Topsail Sound, in this county, which measures twenty-four inches in circumference, is over a foot long, and weighs eleven pounds and a quarter. We think that this potato will be found pretty hard to beat. "A few more of the same sort" would provision a ship for a California voyage.

Wilmington Journal.

AMERICAN ART UNION.

The distribution of Paintings will take place on the 21st of Dec. Persons wishing to subscribe should do so immediately, to

E. J. HALE, *Hon. Sec.*

Just Received,

Sage.
Hops.
Gum Drops.
Yeast Powders.
Mace.
Barry's Tricopherous.
Swaim's Panacea.
Sweet Oil.
London Mustard.
Ground Ginger.
" Pepper.
" Cloves, &c., &c.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95-tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Simmons, Mr. WILLIAM R. SIKES to Miss LOUISA A. LUMSDEN.

In Robeson county, on the 21st inst., Mr. DUNCAN B. NICHOLSON, merchant of Fayetteville, to Miss SOPHIA ANN JONES, daughter of Mr. Thos. Jones.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, of Camden, S. C., Mr. JOS. S. WILLIAMS, Merchant, to Miss MARGARET C., daughter of Captain Silas H. Martin, of that place.

On the morning of the 13th inst., by the Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., the Rev. DRURY LACY, of Raleigh, to MARY R., eldest daughter of the Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, D. D., of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

DIED,

In this town, on the 20th inst., Mrs. MARGARET PICKARD, wife of Mr. J. W. Pickard and youngest daughter of the late John McKenzie, in the 34th year of her age, after an illness of three weeks. The deceased was a kind friend, a devoted wife, a tender and affectionate sister. By great amiability of character and unusual softness of manner, she won the regard of a large number of friends, who deplore her untimely death; but they sorrow not as for one without hope.—[*Com.*

At Stevenston, Ayr-Shire, Scotland, on the 19th of October, after a lingering illness, Mr. CHAS. BANKS, in the 72d year of his age. The deceased has left a widow and one daughter in Scotland, and four sons in North Carolina.

Scotch paper.

In Chatham county, on the 21st ultimo, after an illness of nine days, Mrs. MARY T. HEADEN, consort of Josiah Headen, aged 34 years; leaving behind her a devoted husband, two affectionate daughters, together with a numerous circle of friends to mourn her untimely death and their irreparable loss. But they mourn not as those without hope. She had been an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, having embraced the Christian religion in the morning of life. She gave evidence of it through her whole life, by her Godly walk and conversation. She died as she had lived, in a full assurance of a happy eternity. She possessed all the social and religious virtues which it takes to make the true lady and genuine christian: kind and affable in her manners, sweet and amiable in her disposition, she was a loving and faithful companion, an affectionate mother, a kind and dutiful mistress, and a good neighbor. In short, I may in truth say, none knew her but to love her. Oh! that my end may set as hers; not as the evening sun which is obscured by the surrounding darkness, but as the morning star, which fades away from the more potent brilliancy of the rising sun.—[*Communicated.*

In the neighborhood of Cedar Creek, Anson county, on the 12th instant, after an illness of 17 days, WILLIAM DARGAN LILES, in the 37th year of his age. His sickness was borne with peculiar patience and calmness; and but a short time before his decease he caused his will to be written, giving directions relative thereto, with composure and discretion. It may be said of the deceased that his character for honesty and integrity, as well as perseverance and industry, was that of our most worthy and exemplary citizens. A most devoted and tender wife and one child, together with many friends and relations, mourn with much concern their irreparable loss.—*N. C. Argus.*

In Wilmington, on Tuesday night last, Mr. COVINGTON J. ORRELL, formerly of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 27.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	9 a	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	11 a 12½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¼ a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		7 a 7½ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		15 "	

REMARKS.—Large receipts of Cotton within the week, and a decline in prices; principal sales at 9 cents. Flour 4 25 to 4 75. Corn 45 to 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon hams 9½ to 10, sides and shoulders in demand, but no change in prices. Corn 60 to 62. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50, stock considerably reduced. N. C. Lard dull at 8 cts. Lime 90. Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 50, Wide $6. Mill Timber 3 00 to 7 00, extremes; Shipping 8 50 to 9 00. Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 80, Virgin 1 80 to 2 00, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24 to to 24½. Tar 1 39.

At New York, Cotton has fallen about one cent. Fair Uplands are quoted at 10½, and dull. Flour 4 75 to 5 37. Corn dull at 60 to 62.

Cotton at Augusta 9 to 10. At Macon 9 to 9¾. At New Orleans 8½ to 11¼. At Columbia 8¾ to 9¾.

At Charleston, the fall of Cotton has been about ¾ of a cent. Sales at 9½ to 10⅞. Fair is quoted at 10½; but prices nominal for the present. Prime N. C. Corn 65. Other Corn 54 to 56.—Flour 5¼ to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 417,386 bales, against 469,615 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Blount's Creek Co, J H & J Martine, J & C S Cowles, A A McKethan, E Fuller, Rowan Factory, C T Haigh & Son, J Bonner, Beaver Creek Man Co, J Worth, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Cowles, J H Thompson, A W Steel, J & T Waddell, W B & T S Jordan, H & E J Lilly, Richmond Man Co, Miss S J Hiffol, J Butner, W S Beard, H L Myrover & Co, J C Blocker, E Beckerdite, Wyatt

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 66-Y

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Elijah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" " Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly": The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,

Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

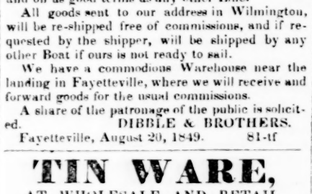
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

86tf]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for issue of a Certificate of Two Shares of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.

Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Manufacturers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin.
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.

Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

Valuable Turpentine Lands FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4m

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC, OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by E. J. HALE.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by the action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE:—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopoia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish the brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

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